viduals interested in all enterprises for the advancement of the came of Christ, for the purpose of discussing practically all missionary questions. Although the being present at the convention would prevent me from visiting Nova Scotia and New Bronswick—places which I was most anxious to the trind that had been held in the States, although it will not be the last, I felt that I could not be absent. Well, then, nearly 300 ministers from all the evangelical denominations were present. Two days, viz.—4th and 5th May, with two sederunts each day, were spent in discussing the subject for which we had convened. I would to God we could transplant the spirit of that meeting into all meetings of Christians. All most affect in a spirit of trepidation and mighting, as nobody expected full harmony. But when these men of all ages and denominations came together, and began to speak of Christ's work—the work of the evangelization of the nations—it was astentially man and the continuation of the evangelization of the nations—it was astentially man mongst all. (Applause.) One venerable man, at the close of the last meeting, said, "I nover expected to see the like of this. To my mind it is a dawning of the millennium. I am old, and totter ing to the grave; but if such a meeting takes place here, suppose I should be carried." (Applause.) And so every one felt. Many of the questions we did not undertake, from want of time. All spoke freely as Christian freemen. Differences of judgment on various points there were, but these were expressed in such a tender, loving spirit, that many had their judgments rectified, or enlarged, or confirmed. Each topic being fully discussed, in the end there was a deliverance, upon which all the three hundred unanimously concurred. Here they are:

1. To what extent are we authorised by the Word of God to expect the conversion of the world to Christ?

Resolved, That twintout entering into any defaultion as to the technical meaning of such a term as couversion, and without entering into any statement a

5. How may the number of qualified laborers for the syangelization of the world be multiplied and best presented?

Resolved, That in the absence of sufficient data to give a full distance on the subject, this Convention cherishes as conviction that, in order to the multiplication of mable agents for the heathen mission field, ministers of the gospel must strive more vividly to realise in their own souls the paramount grandeur of the missionary enterprise in its relation to the glory of Cod, as manifested in the design and consummation of the whole redemptive economy, and as the divinely appointed and divinely-commanded instrumentality for the regeneration of the lost and perishing in every land, and then strive habitually, through prayer to the Lord of the harvest, who alone can truly raise up and send forth laborers, as also through their public and private ministrations, to stamp similarly vivid impressions on the minds of Church members, and especially Christian parents, Sabbath school and other Christian teachers, who may have it in their power to train up the young in simple dependence on God's blessing, to realize the magnitude and glory of the work of the world's evangolization, and be led to consider personal dedication to the work as the highest of duties and noblest of privileges. Moreover, that for the due preparation of candidates for the foreign field, it were very desirable that provision were made in cur theological seminaries generally, for bringing the nature, history, and obligations of the missionary enterprise before the minds of the students, or what may be briefly designated a course of evangelistic theology.

6. Is it expedient to hold a meeting such as this annu-

6. Is it expedient to hold a meeting such as this annually? lved, That a Convention similar to this will meet

Rew york; that a committee, consisting of gendemen of New York; representing or water as agreements, and that the chairman appoint that committee.

These were but preliminary topics; others were in store, but could not be reached for want of time. The meeting was so blessed, that every one said,—"We must have a meeting of the same kind next year—why should we not all be as one in facing a common enemy?" And so it was resolved that a similar neeting, with a similar object, should be held at New York, in May next year. One other subject before I conclude. It was with something like fear and trembling that, at the outset of my visitation, allusion was made to the existing state of feeling between that country and our own. I knew there had been sores and exasperations on both sides, and it is there as it is in this country. I hold that the predominant element yonder is a noble Christian element, and is every year becoming more so. And we know that is the predominant element in Great Britain too. Surely, should not "like draw to like?" And by drawing closer the bond in regard to the great things in which we agree, is the only way to come to an agreement on the small points on which we differ, not all standing aloof till some thread or patch is removed which some one does not like. Another says, "Ah, but I like it," and they get angry with each other. But it is by meeting together on those great things upon which we are agreed that we shall get rid of these threads and patches. (Applause.) it was when a feeling of this kind was being experienced that I, feeling I was at home, and among a generous people, ventured to say, "Old sores should be past. The men in America who fought the battless of independence have gone to their graves; and we in Britain are not responsible for what our fathers did, unless we take them up and defend them. You are one with us—we are ready to forgive and to forget." Expression was also given to the summinant of the marvilleus providence of God, the doctains of the wast, the read Britain and

sentiment prevails. Here is a special Though ages long have passed Since our fathers left their home. The pilot in the blast, O'er untravell'd seas to roam, Yet lives the blood of England in their And shall we not proclaim. That blood of noble fame, Which no tyranny can tame. By its chains?

While the manners and the arts.

By its chains?

While the manners and the arts. That mould a nation's Loul, Still cling around our hearts, Between let oceans roll,—
Our joint dominion breaking with the sun; Yet still, from either beach, The voice of blood shall reach, More audible than speech,—
We are one.—(Cheers.)

"We are one." One, indeed, we are—the Christian people of America—one not only in blood, but one in language, one in literature, and, what is best of all, one in religion, having a common faith and a common Christianity. (Cheers.) If, then, the United States of America and Great Britain be faithful to one another, and stand side by side in this great crisis of the nations, and shoulder to shoulder, march forth into the battle field of the world, they may, by the right arm of the Omnipotent, confront all the enemies on the face of the earth, whether physical or spiritual, and in the end be gloriously victorious over them all. (Applause.) That these may be the blessed results realized, will, I venfure to say, be the fervent prayer of this Church. There is a right principle in it, and the time is coming, not for disunion, but for absolute union. Then, indeed, we shall have Great Britain on the one hand, and these mighty States on the other, constituting a new union, not the United States of America, but the United States of the World. (Applause.) Then let us arise and do our share—let us, the members of the Free Church, do our bast. I venture to say, for it is a fact, that there are no people more welcome to America—I found that everywhere—than the Scotch land than, I believe, thousands in Scotland has exercised an influence over the orthodox religion of the States, which eternity alone will show. The very stanchieness and stiff bigotry of some in standing out for little points—even that was overruled, for stemming the torrents rushing past into some boundless occan of error or indifferentism. One of the invulnerable Christian communities in the States even now will sing nothing but the gennine old Scotch version of the Fealms of David. The rowry stiffness of the Scotch and the single for the old scotch version of the Fealms of the sea of the propentic of the sufferings of our partic market of the recomment of the propentic of the suffering of our partic market of the propentic of the suffering of the suffering ou

are well known to be last and durable, and a good race may be anticipated. The Centreville Course is now the only one we have adapted to trotting in this vicinity, and a capital one it is, too; the very best n the country. It must, from the nature of things, do a good business this season. The proprietor, with the view of inducing match making, has decided to give two-thirds of the proceeds of the Course to the winning horses in all trotting matches. Jack Walters, (better known as Prince's colt,) and

Lady Brooks have been matched-stake \$2,000, distance, two mile heats—the race to come off or the 18th of July.

praise. He was not sure about the exact sum, but might say that about £3,000 had been collected in that city for the same object. (Cheera.) He meationed these facts with the most heartfelt gratitude, as indicative of the kindness of Providence in opening the hearts of Christians to employ their substance for the furtherance of this great and good work. (Applause.) Of all these contributions a full and detailed account would in due time be given.

for the furtherance of this great and good work.
(Applause.) Of all these contributions a full and detailed account would in due time be given.

The Assembly having heard Dr. Duff on the subject of his recent visit to the Northern States of America and to Cansda, and having learned that he had received a warm and cordial welcome there, express the hope and the prayer that the visit may be blessed to the drawing of the bonds of friendship more closely between the churches and nations so intimately allied.

The Assembly then adjourned.

The Turf.

The sporting world is all alive to the forthcoming events of this and the following week. To-morrow, the races commence over the Union Course, and judging from the number of good horses already on the island, there is promise of very fine sport. The entries for the first day's race close to-night at Lafayette Hall, Broadway, and the names of the competitors will amount in to-morrow's Haral D. There

fayette Hall, Broadway, and the names of the competitors will appear in to-morrow's Herald. There will be two races each day.

THE NATIONAL COURSE, L. L.—This new race course is now completed, and ready for the sports of this day week. It was visited yesterday by great numbers, who were astonished at its splendid appearance, beautiful location, easy mode of access, and the celerity with which it was constructed, through the energy and perseverance of the centle.

through the energy and perseverance of the gentle-men who were engaged in the undertaking. It is, in fact, the finest race course in the world, and has pro-bably cost more money; and on its success depends

bably cost more money; and on its success depends the future prosperity of its proprietors.

The liberal purses offered for competition by the proprietors to insure success to the enterprise, has brought together nearly all the celebrities of the United States and the Canadas. The influx of sport-ing men consequent upon the races, each followin his favorite stable, has filled our hotels to overflow

ing, and caused such an excitement among hote keepers that several have determined to give purses in addition to those given by the proprietors of the National Course—among which are the St. Nicholas, the Irving, the Howard, the Metropolitan, and the

Astor.

But after all the splendid arrangements and costly preparations for fine racing, the question arises, will it find that support from the community it so richly merits? This is a question that time can only demonstrate, yet it is reasonable to conjecture that it will among a population numbering a million. It is true that several years have clapsed since the sports.

of the turf have received any attention in New York; yet this is known to have originated more in the stringency of our laws in regard to such matters, than to a want of feeling of liberality in the people. But this barrier has been removed by an act of the Legislature of the State of New York, granting to W. W. Boyden & Co. a charter for the forming of an

association for the improvement of the breed of horses; and we doubt not the spirit and energy with which those gentlemen have entered into the business will restore it to its original elevation. And not only

will restore it to its original elevation. And not only is the National Course intended as a place on which to test the speed and durability of race horses, but it is designed for the exhibition, annually, of horses of every description, to which will be awarded liberal premiums, thereby encouraging the improvement of the draught and saddle horse as well as the racer.

The first exhibition will take place in September, when prizes to the amount of \$2,000 will be awarded. This is a feature in the arrangement that gives it

A trotting match for \$1,000, two mile heats, in harness, comes off this afternoon at the Centreville

Course, between Whalebone and Don. These horses are well known to be fast and durable, and a good

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ages, for the times of the restitution of all things—surely, in answer to the plaintive cry of the myriad martyrs from under the altar, who age after age have been uttering their longing cry, "How long, O Lord, how long," He who is seated on the throne on high is now indicating by no ordinary signs that He is to arise and assume His great power, and to manifest Himself as really King and Governor among the nations. Surely, in the language of one of old, the great Messiah is about to come forth from his royal chamber—about to put on the visible robes of his imperial Majesty, and to take up the unlimited sceptre which his Father has bequeathed to Him. Even now, in the ear of faith, and almost in the ear of gare, we may hear the distant noise of the chariot wheels of the mighty Saviour King, coming forth conquering and to conquer, amid the shaking of the nations from pole to pole. Every nation has of late been upheaving from its ancient settled foundations: and there will be mightier upheaving still, and that right speedily—all preparing the way for the new heaven and the new earth, in which righteousness will for ever dwell. And in the midst of these grand, glorious, and consummating scenes, shall we fritter away our engergies on encless, petty, patty questions, not fit to be entertained by men of sense even, not to speak of men of large Christian understandings, and still larger Christian heatts? (Hear, hear.) The time is coming, and is at hand, when we shall look back and be achamed at wasting so much precious time, sound strength, sound thought, sound feelings, sound energy, upon questions which, even if they were solved, would be but so many paltry littlenesses in comparison with the mighter questions that bear directly on the establishment of the Saviour's kingdom over the subjugated nations—questions, too, many of which God in his providence will soon solve and settle for us, if we only wait for it. (Hear.) Let us have a shall not a subjugated nations—questions, too, many of which God in his providence will

SAME DAY—Purse \$10, one mile

Supreme Court—In Chambers.

Before Hon. Judge Roosevelt.

THE STREET CLEANING CONTRACT.

Bernard McCafferty against George G. Glasier Superintendent of Streets and Lamps, the Mayor.

Aldermen, &c., of New York.—Mr. Sandford appeared on behalf of plaintiff, who has obtained a temporary injunction against the Superintendent of Streets and Lamps, restraining him from entering into any contract with certain parties for cleaning the first, second, third or fourth districts of the city. The grounds upon which the injunction was obtained were those stated at length in McCafferty's communication, already published in the proceedings of the Board of Aldermen, namely: that he had tendered a contract for each of those wards for a lesser sum than the parties to whom Mr. Glasier had awarded the contract, and that the plaintiff was entitled to the contract, he being the lowest bidder.

Mr. R. J. Dillon, Corporation Counsel, appeared to show cause why the injunction should not be made perpetual. The defendant, Glazier, admits that the bids made by the plaintiff are correctly stated; but he avers that there were various bids made for the contracts that are not set forth in the complaint. Mr. Glasier denies all the allegations of the plaintiff was the lowest bidder for the third ward, and would have been entitled to the contract, if he had not failed to comply with the provisions of the amended charter; that in awarding the contract for the first ward, the plaintiff did not attend at the Commissioner's office, and it was accordingly given to the next lowest bidder; that the contracts for the second, third and fourth wards were given to the lowest bidders who appeared, and were willing to accept, and that they were the only persons entitled under the charter.

The Court reserved decision.

Supreme Court—Special Term. Before Hon. Judge Roosevelt. Before Hon. Judge Roosevelt.

Before Hon. Judge Roosevelt.

DECISIONS.

JUNE 17.—Pearce de. vs. Beach de.—Application for injunction and receiver.—The assignment in this case, it is conceded, was not void on its face. Its invalidity is argued from circumstances, the principal of which are the insolvency and position of the selected assignees. Both were clerks of the failing house, and both were men of very limited means, one being combarrassed by an antecedent failure of his own. The answer, however, and I think it sufficient, to these objections, which, prima facte, might indicate fraud, is that, atthough clerks, the chosen assignees were men of mature years, of an unimpeachable integrity and business capacity, perfectly acquainted with the character of the property astanged, and such as the creditors themselves would proprobatible selected, (as is evinced by their subsequent apthough the able they been previously consuited. Almearly 2500,000, fifteen nominally to the large sum of in them express no wish for majority of those interested but on the contrary, strongly urange in the trusteeship, as it is. Under these circumstances, that should remain ger to the fund, and no sufficient ground, after the danger to the fund, and no sufficient ground, after the danger to the fund, and no sufficient ground, after the danger to the fund and no sufficient ground, after the danger to the fund, and no sufficient ground, after the date of the assignment, the injunction must be dissoured and that the supposed necessity of waiting six months to divide the assets is an error, and that a distribution may, and in the present state of moneyed affairs ought to be, immediately made. An early dividend, atthough pessibly not quite so large, is more important than a slight increase to result from protracted nursing.

The Scalcard and Boanoke Raitroad Company vs. Wm. Ward—The question whether the plaintiff, after a courter claim has been interposed, can discontinue with out the consent of the defendant, is not without difficuity and t

ty; and to render the practice uniform should be passes upon at General Term. I shall, therefore, deny the de fendant's motion, pro forma, and leave him to appeal without giving security and without costs.

were making during his absence as worthy of all

Important from the West. Sr. Louis, June 13, 1854.

Sr. Louis, June 13, 1864.

Organizations for Emigration to Kansas—Important Meeting in Missourt—Opposition of the Abolition Funatics of the North and East.

I send you the resolutions of two public meetings recently held on our border—the first at Westport, a little below the mouth of the Kansas river, and the second at Independence, the county seat of Jackson. These resolutions are only the response to those of the abolitionists of the North, headed by Parker, Greeley & Co. If those desperate and unprincipled fanatics had remained silent, nothing would have been done by the people of Missouri. Even now, after having been threatened and insulted by propositions to organize bands of abolitionists to take possession of the two Territories and drive out the emigrants from the slave States and rob them of the emigrants from the slave States and rob them of their property, they nevertheless distinguish be-tween the Northern people and Northern disunion-ists. They invite good men from all the States to unite with them in building up a new State on just

principles, and in good faith.
Under all the circumstances, I think they have acted with great prudence and moderation. The

abolitionists must, however, not imagine that calmness and prudence is pusillanimity. They will find
themselves sorely mistaken it they do. The people
of Missouri are firmly resolved that no harbor for
their western border, and those who adventure the
attempt to create one, do so at the hazard of their
lives. I say this not in the spirit of brawado, but
because it is best for all parties that they should
know in advance the consequences of certain lines of
action.

The resolutions were adopted by the people unanimously, and were in the following words—
The Westport resolutions are as follows:—
Having recently received intelligence of the passage of
a bill by Congress, for the organization of the Percitories
of Kansar and Nebraka, resolutions are as follows:—
Having recently received intelligence of the passage of
a bill by Congress, for the organization of a lite property, of a bill by Congress, for the organization of a corticular of the passage of laws which shill
protect emigrants from every portion of the country in
the possession and enjoyment of their property, of whatever character; and having heard, through the public
papers, that organizations are now or foot in some of the
Northern States, having for their object the colonization
of the new Territories emigration from the Southern
States, and more particularly slave emigration from
Bissouri and Arkanasa; and having also heard of a recent attempt of a gaug of freesoliers who held a meeting
within this Territory, and andicularly resolved that no
alignment of the passage of the passage of the
Bissouri and Arkanasa; and having also heard of a recent attempt of a gaug of free sollers who held a meeting
within this Territory, and andicularly resolved that no
alignment of the passage of the passage of the bill,
sourians, for mutual protection in claiming and holding had being and
1. Resolved, That we will afford to each other mutual
rotection in claiming and holding hads in Kansas Territory; that we will not encroach upon the claims and
inglist o

I. Resolved, That we, the citizens of Jackson county, in mass meeting assembled, do hereby endurse, re-affirm, and proclaim the justice and nolicy of the action and

The Independence resolutions are as follows:—

1. Resolved, That we, the citizens of Jackson county, in mass meeting assembled, do hereby endorse, re-affirm, and proclaim the justice and policy of the action and resolves of a portion of our fellow-citizens, who recently convened at Westport, in this county; and that, in order to effectuate and carry out the object of that meeting, to secure and guarates the rights of Southern emigrants to the Territory of Kansas, that the chairman of this meeting do appoint a Committee of Vigilance, whose duty it shall be to acquire full and reliable information of the progress of settlement in the new Territory of Kansas, and of any infringement, or danger of infringement, upon the rights of Southern settlers, and to take proper steps to prevent and resist the same.

2. Resolved, That a Committee of Correspondence be also appointed, whose duty it shall be to embody, in the form of an address, all useful information concerning the advantages, situation, production, &c., of the Territory of Kanzas, to be circulated among citizens of our own and other Southern States; and further, to correspond freely by letter, with all persons of these States who may be desirous of information upon this subject.

3. Resolved, That we further most carnestly call upon our fellow citizens of Buchana, Platte, Clay, and all border and western counties of Missouri, to meet and organize, and to follow up their organization by action, that we may meet and repel the wave of fanaticism which threatens to break upon our border, and that we may meet my processing the production of their rights and property, to meet in general convention at Fort Leavenworth, or some other suitable place in the Territory, and to arrange for their mutual and common protection, sgainst all interference with their rights.

5. Resolved, That as Missourians and Southerners, while we have not, during the pendency of the recont great struggle in Congress, seen proper to disturb their deliberations, or to operate upon their hepes an

John 6. Miller, Samuel Caruthers, and Mordecai Oliver, for their united and effective support of the Nebraska-Kansas bill.

6. Resolved further, That these proceedings be published in all the papers in Missouri, and other States friendly to the same. Respectfully.

[From the St. Louis Republican, June 14.]

KANSAS TERRITORY.

We published yesterday the leading resolutions of two meetings, held last week in Jackson county, in this State, on the subject of migration to, and settlement in, the new Territory of Kansas. There is no mistaking the character of these resolutions, and those who know the people who were instrumental in passing them, will hardly doubt that they mean precisely what they say. The body of the people of Jackson county are substantial, thrifty, enterprising men, who, while they protect their own rights, will not infringe those of other people. But they have heard so much within the last six months of the organization of associations in New England and the non-slaveholding States, to invade the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, and take up all the good lands; they have been so often threatened with irruptions of Garmans, and of anti-slavery fanatics from the Northern States, they have been so often threatened into that Territory, that they are determined to meet the issue at once and openly. They have as much right to go upon Kansas Territory with their slaves and other property, as any fanatical son of New England, and this right they will assect at all hazards. Their resolutions are calm but firm, and if the Massachusetts Emigrating Association propose to cover Kansas with the claims of their emigrants, it would be just as well for them to observe the rules adopted by the Jackson county meetings. They are easity understood, and no one will pretend that they are either harsh or unreasonable.

to go into that country with good intentions, and not with the design of doing a wrong at the very start. They have no reason to suppose, even if they should be organized into associations, that other actilers will permit them to divest them of any right whatever. The Jackson county resolutions put this fact very distinctly before them, and it will save a great deal of unnecessary excitement, in the Territory and out of it, if they will quietly take possession of the land, and cultivate it to the best advantage, without interfering with the affairs or the rights of their neighbors.

Arrest and Examination of Eight Fugitive
Slaves in Cincinnati.

[From the Cincinnati Columbian, June 16.]

Information having been given to United States
Deputy Marshal Thayer, that a gang of fugitive
slaves were secreted in the woods on lick Run, he
procured the services of deputy city Marshals Lee
and Worley, and Sheriff Ward, of Covington, Kentucky, and on Wednesday night, caught nine
negroes in a stable, about a mile beyond the asylum,
and brought them to the city. In the company
were four men, two women and three children; they
were all arrested under a warrant issued by United
States Commissioner John L. Pendery, upon the
oath of William Walton, of Boone county, Kentucky, who claims four of them. The negroes all
carried bundles, and were apparently much travel
worn and fatigued. They had been taken to the
stable where they were found, by a mulatto, who
afterwards gave information to the officers. On
being brought to the city they were locked up in
the watchhouse cells during the night.

Yesterday morning they were taken out, placed
in an omnibus belonging to the Covington and Lexington Railroad line, and conveyed under guard of
a posse of our municipal police to an unoccapied
room in the third story of the old Court House building, in Court street, near Main, where United States
Commissioner Pendery proposed to try the case.
The negroes were handcuffed, but seemed as cheerful as could be expected.

They were Lewis, a young man about twenty-four
years of age.

Susan, a woman, thirty-nine years of age.

They were Lewis, a young man about years of age.
Susan, a woman, thirty-nine years of age.
Wesley, a boy, nine years of age.
John, a boy, seven years of age.
Almeda, a woman, twenty-six years of age, who carried Earah Jane, a child, three years old, in her

rms. Lee, a young man, twenty-one years old. Shadrach, a venerable Uncle Tom, sixty years of

Lee, a young man, twenty-one years old.
Shadrach, a venerable Uncle Tom, sixty years of age.
Anderson, a young man, twenty-two years old.
Upon the case coming before the Commissioner, Mr. Walton could only swear definitely to the six claimed by himself, which are Lewis, Susan, Wesley, John, Almeda, and Sarah Jane, and accordingly they were sent to jail, and the case continued to half-past one o'clock P. M., so that the necessary papers could be made out.
Lee is claimed by John Gaines, the guardian of Elizabeth and Jasper Blickenbacker.
Shadrach is claimed by Jonas Christler, and Anderson by John P. Scott.
Susan is the wife of old Shadrach, and Wesley and John are their children.
Lee and Almeda are husband and wife, and Sarah Jane is their child.
They were all plainly but comfortably dressed. Old Shadrach wore a coat from the same piece of cloth as that worn by his master.
The negroes did not complain of ill treatment, but, in answer to the remark of Mr. Christler that they were well cared for, Shadrach stated that they had run away because they had been told that they were sold to be taken down the river.
One of the Kentucky gentlemen went up to Shadrach, and wanted to know how he had fared. "What," said he to Shadrach, "induced you to run away and steal these people with you. You must have thought these devils over here would take care of you. You have been always kindly treated, yet you ran away. They would take you to Canada, where, in two winters, you would be frozen, every one of you."

The old darkey looked sly, but said nothing.
The attorneys for the claimants were Messrs. Ketchum, Pugh and Dudley, and the negroes were defended by Messrs. Jolliffe and Getchell.
At half-past two o'clock P. M., United States Commissioner Pendery opened his court. There were few spectators in court, and these were generally colored. Shadrach was shortly afterwards brought in by officers Thayer and Worley. He is a veritable "Uncle Tom," black, with a good expression of countenance. He was dressed in pants from the same piece

that he had been induced by white men to run away.

John P. Scott, being sworn, deposed—I reside in Boone county, Kentucky; I was born and raised there, and have known James Crisler for twenty-five or twenty-six years; I have also known Shadrach, who is about sixty years of age, quite black, and with gray hair; I have known him as the slave of Mr. Crisler, with whom he has lived since 1836 or 1837; my father owned him before Mr. Crisler; I cannot say whether he was born a slave; he was a slave when I first knew him, and was then a grown man; he left last Sunday night, and went to Indiana, he was found in this State, four or five miles rom this place, in a stable; I only know the fact of his leaving from circumstances.

Mr. Gitchell objected to the detail of these circumstances, and the question on which it was founded was withdrawn.

On the cross-examination Mr. Scott deposed—I am not positive how long I have known Shadrach, but it is thirty years or more; he was a slave then to John Hardering, who now resides in Missouri, if he is aligned the start here.

but it is thirty years or more; he was a slave then to John Hardering, who now resides in Missouri, if he is alive; I do not know Shadrach to have been born a slave; he left Boone county on Sunday night last; I know of his leaving by circumstances; I don't know of his going to Indiana except by circumstances; I was with the party when the arrest was made.

Direct examination resumed—I have seen Shadrach nearly every week come or twice at my base.

Direct examination resumed—I have seen Shadrach nearly every week, once or twice at my house. William Walton being sworn, deposed—I reside in Boone county, Ky.; I am within a few days of being seventy years old; I have resided in Boone county for the last twenty-nine years, and have known Jonas Crisler for twenty-seven years; he has resided on the same farm nearly the whole time, and it is but five or six miles from mine; I know Shadrach well; I have done so for twenty-seven years; Moses Scott owned him the fall I moved to Boone county, or the next spring; he was living with Mr. Scott as a servant or slave, and has been living with Mr. Crisler as a slave; I have known him better for the last ten years than formerly, as about ten years ago Crisier as a slave; I have known him better for the last ten years than formerly, as about ten years ago he took a negro woman of mine for his wife; he has been in the habit of coming to my house every week; he left it last Sunday after sunset, he came to my house to see his wife after super; when I got up on Monday morning and saw no smoke from the kitchen, and no person stirring, I went and found there was no one about; I then walked out to the gate; I retarned back, and found tracks; I also found where the fence had been pulled down, and the three horses which were missing had been taken through; I followed the horse tracks to the turn in the road where the horses had tried to ge a different way; I heard—

way; I heard—
Objection to hearsay evidence made by Mr. Gitchell, and sustained.
I next saw Shadrach two miles from the Brighton House, in an old stable, in this county; he is now sitting here; he (pointing to Shadrach) is the same

person.

Commissioner—How long have you known Shadmr. Walton—I don't recollect how long it is; twenty-five or twenty-six years. I have always known him as the slave of Mr. Crisler.

known him as the slave of Mr. Crisler.

Cross-examination—I was not present when Sectt sold Shedrach to Crisler; I understood so; I know Scott held him as a slave; I don't know that Scott ever bought him; Shadrach came every week, with few exceptions, to my house; he generally got there before or about 2 o'clook; he staid from half an hour to an hour, sometimes during all the ovening; he usually left my house before sanrise on Monday morning; sometimes he staid till half an hour after I was up; he left last time earlier than usual.

Direct exemination resumed—Mr. Ketcum: Did other slaves escape at the same time with shadrach?

rach?
Objection by Mr. Gitchell, that the question was not relevant.

Mr. Ketchum—I introduce it as a circumstance to show that he left without his masteris consent.

The question was finally withdrawn.

Mr. Dudley, being sworn deposed—I reside in Covington, and practice law.

Mr. Ketchum—is, slavery recognized by the laws of Kentucky?

Objection by Mr. Gitchell, that this should be proved by records.

shoott purchased Anderson from the other beil there was an arrangement among the heiß that all the slaves should be sold; until if few months ago he lived with Moses Scoot and since has always lived, as a slave, wif John P. Scott; he has visited my house frequently perhaps several times a week since he was a good sized bey; his color is black, and his height is about five feet ten inches; 3 nderson was at my house last Sunday; he left there just before or just after dinner; I saw him at a slable, in this county, some three miles from here, when he was arrested; I saw him at the stable about 8 o'clock last evening; I was not present when he was first caught; William Walton, (my son.) John P. Scott, myself, and several others, were in pursuit of him at the time; he was caught by the Marshal, brought to the city in an omnibus, and locked up; I was present when John P. Scott purchased Anderson and his mother; his mother has been a slave ever since I first knew her, and is yet.

Cross-examination—I did not see him after he left my house, which was about dinner time; he came to my house with his master's consent; I don't know whether his master gave consent at other times.

I first heard at my house, four miles west of Barrington, K.y., from Mr. Cyrus Riddle, that the negroes were in a stable back of this city.

We were to meet some persons at the Brighton House who would show us the place; some of them resided in Covington, and some in Boon county.

Mr. Eldridge, of Covington, brought to Boone county wind of the slaves being in the stable, my son swore out the first warrant in this case.

A party went before those with whom I was, and when we came to where their horses were tied up we knew that was the place.

Henry Clay White, being sworn, deposed—I have resided since my birth in Boone county; in an about 24 years of age; I am acquainted with John P. Scott; in have known Anderson for ten years; he sits here; he has lived and a half from that of Mr. Scott; I have known him last Sunday; I was not present at the arres

treated their slaves well, that there is not much ill feeling toward them as would be shown under other circumstances.

When the negroes ran away on Sunday night from the homes of their masters, they placed their bundles on the backs of three of their master's horses, and on arriving at the Ohio river near Lawrence-burgh, they turned the horses homeward again, and taking a skiff, rowed themselves across to the Ohio shore about midnight. After travelling two or three miles they hid during Monday, in a chumpof bushes. When night came on they started northward. They had not proceeded far before they met a colored man, named John Gyser, who promised to assist them in naking their way north. They accompanied bim to a stable on Mr. Hume's farm, on Lick Run turnpike, about two and a half miles from the city, where they were to remain until evening, when he would return with assistance to aid them in reaching Canada. During the day Gyser visited Covington, and hearing that a reward of \$1000 was offired for their apprehension and arrest, he gave the information.

In the evening a number of Kentuckians surrounded the premises of Mr. Hume, while the United States Deputy Marshal, George Thayer, assisted by three of our city officers, went into the stable and arrested them on a warrant, issued by

ted by three of our city officers went into

sisted by three of our city officers, went into the stable and arrested them on a warrant, issued by United States Commissioner Pendery.

One of the fugitives, who carries his violin with him, was playing upon it when the stable was entered by the officers. They made very little resistance, and were easily secured and brought to the city.

An application for a writ of habeas corpus on behalf of the fugitives, is pending before Judge Molean. Lean.
While in court yesterday, the master of Shadrach

While in court yesterday, the master of Shadrach, repreaching him for running away when well taken care of, and pronouncing the story that the negroes ran away because they supposed they were to be sold down the river, a fabrication, said he (Shadrach) must not look to him for support now. Mr. Crisler also remarked that he did not wish to take the old man home, and would sell him for a trifle. He said Shadrach had always been an excellent slave, but now he didn't want him.

Superior Couri—General Term.

Chief Justice Oakley, and Hon. Judges Duer, Campbell Slosson, and Hoffman on the bench.

Chief Justice Oakley, and Hon. Judges Duer. Campbell, Shorson, and Holfman or the bench.

DECISIONS.

JUNE 17.—Peter D. Muller, vs. Amos R. Eno—This was a suit to recover the price of lawns sold the defendant, on the 20th of February, 1849. The plaintiff sold defendant 33,600 yards of lawns, packed in fourteen bales, at 11 cents per yard, on eight months credit. For the defence, it was contended that the goods were sold by sample, and that the seller represented the sample as fair specimens of the fourteen bales, and that on the faith of such representations the purchase was made. The bale were not exhibited, nor were they accessible for examination, and the samples and representations we, of a sound, merchantable article. But when examined, subsequent to the delivery, they were found if be tender, which rendered their value \$1,700 less than they would have been, had they corresponde with the samples, and this sum was claimed as a deduction from the price. The goods arrived at New York in January, and the greater part of them were sent to the United States bonded warehouse. On the 19th of February, the sale was completed and the fourteen bales were sent to the defendant's store. The defendant opened the bales as they wanted to sell the goods, and sold a considerable part of them they rivate sale, by pieces, and at the end of four or ive weeks the goods, as they alleged, were found to be tender, and the restlue were sold by austion, where they brought from eight and a half to eight and three-quarter cents per yard, the marketable value of the sound article, at that time, being from 9 to 95 cents. The Jury made an allowance for the damaged state of the goods of \$197 07. The circum the price were sent to the sample, under the circumstances of the case, amounted to an implied warrantee that the goods corresponded with the sample. But whether the implied warrantee arcse from the samples, or was strengthened by testimeny to show that it was an absolute representation, the rule must be the same, which requires a promp

of the organization of associations in New England and the non-slaveholding States, to invade the Territories of Kanasas and Nebraska, and take up all the good hands; they have been so often threatened with irruptions of Garmana, and of anti-slavery far natics from the Northern States, they have been so often threatened with irruptions of Garmana, and of anti-slavery far natics from the Northern States, they have been so often threatened with irruptions of Garmana, and of anti-slavery far natics from the Northern States, they have been so often threatened with irruptions of Garmana, and of anti-slavery far natics from the Northern States, they have been so often threatened with irruptions of Garmana, and of anti-slavery far natics from the Northern States, they have been so of the fact that it was recognized by the laws of kentacky, it was not accessary to prove it. The court to the trivial trivia We learn by the Northern Islander (Mormon) that Lieut. Reynolds, with six boats and a one party of men has arrived at Feaver Island, to commence a importantial survey of the islands of Lake succeipen. They have established their camp at Hog Island.